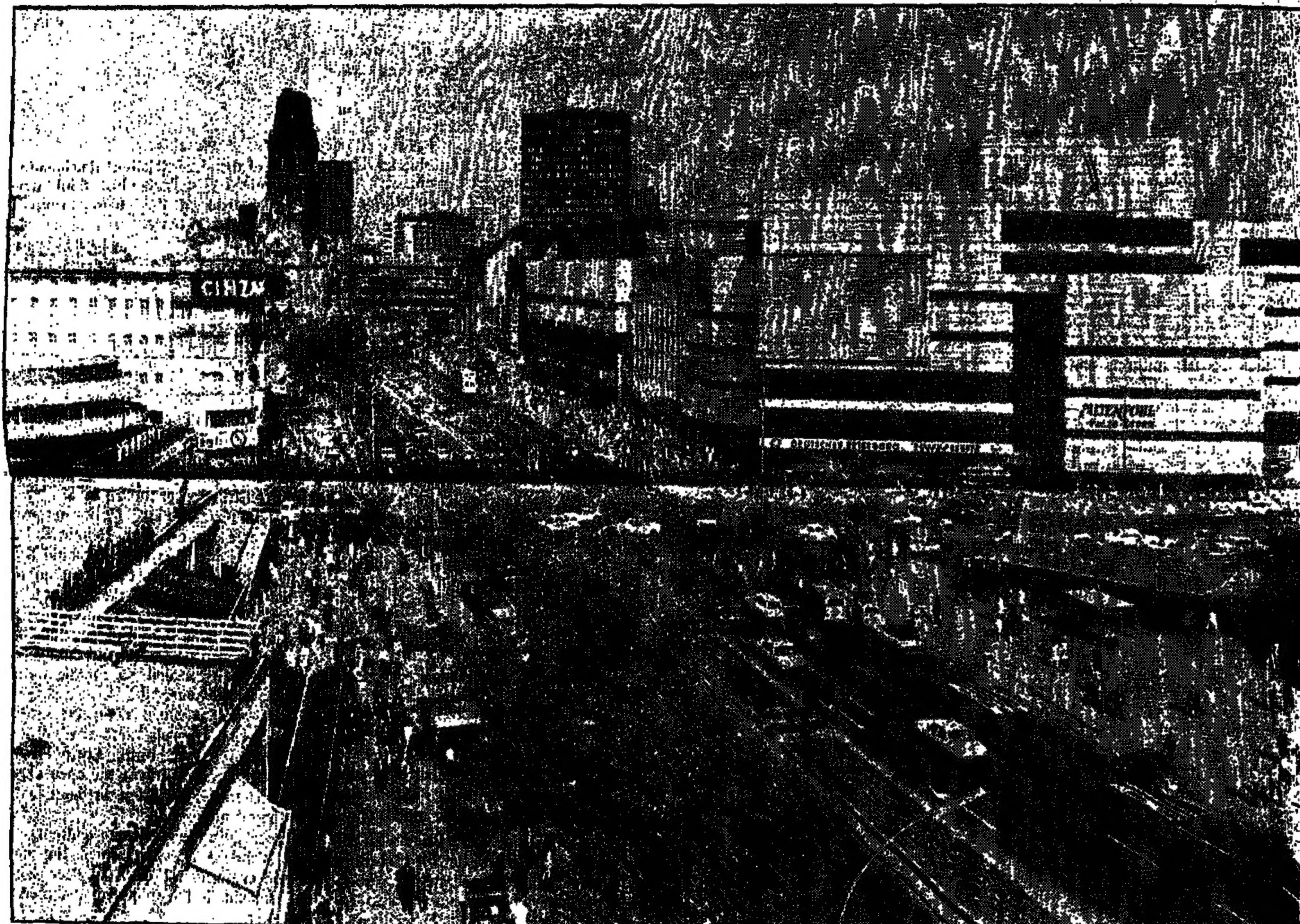
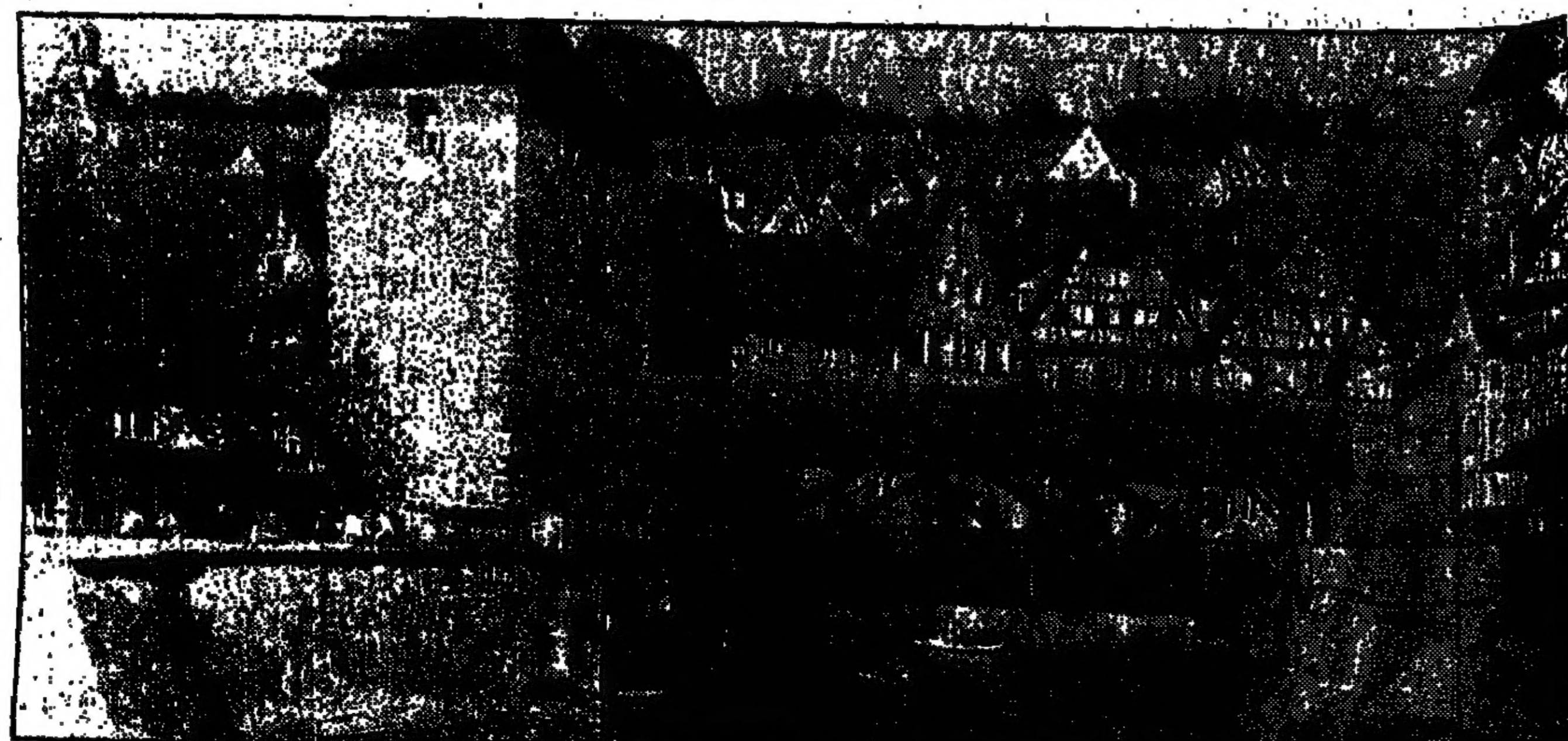


Germany has modern cities,
romantic small towns
and thousands
of places worth seeing.



Obtain more information
about holidays in the Federal
Republic of Germany and
Berlin (West) from our new
brochure.

German National Tourist Board
69 Doeblenstrasse, D-6000 Frankfurt/M.



The German Tribune

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

Hamburg, 13 August 1978
Seventeenth Year - No. 852 - By air

C 20725 C

Bonn talks on new hijack sanctions

Frankfurter Rundschau

Tough international sanctions against countries that harbour hijackers have been discussed by experts from seven countries at a two-day conference in Bonn ending on 3 August.

The meeting follows a decision by the US, Canadian, Japanese, British, French, German and Italian leaders at the Bonn

economic summit on 17 July to take more drastic action against air piracy.

The moves envisaged involved intractable legal problems in a number of the seven countries, the conference was told, but these were set aside for the time being.

The delegates kept to the brief given them by their heads of government and debated the procedural aspects of a civil aviation boycott on countries that refuse to try or hand over hijackers.

The first step would be a telephone, teleprinter or radio link between the seven countries to relay immediate details of hijackings anywhere in the world.

Bonn intends to set up a round-the-clock hijacking desk at the Interior Ministry.

The seven countries propose to boycott civil aviation to and from countries that neither extradite hijackers nor start legal proceedings against them.

A similar ban is proposed should a country fail to return a hijacked aircraft, but this has seldom happened and played only a minor role at the Bonn talks.

The threat of sanctions is aimed mainly at countries which grant hijackers asylum or set them free for alleged political reasons.

Uniformly tough sentences on hijackers were felt by the meeting to be indispensable if hijacking were to be combated successfully.

IN THIS ISSUE

FOREIGN AFFAIRS Page 2
European elections will boost European integration

THE ECONOMY Page 5
Bonn fires starting gun for race against recession

MOTORING Page 9
All the automatic driver takes to the road

THE ARTS Page 10
Bayreuth's bold Dutchman: sailing close to the wind

HEALTH Page 12
Doctors call for a new deal for night shift workers

THE LAW Page 14
Legal aid: does means test ordeal prevent justice?



"There have been no terrorists attacks today in northern Greenland, Liechtenstein and the Galapagos Islands."
(Cartoon: Hatzinger & München)

Diplomatic network widening

Bremer Nachrichten

There are only seven countries in which Bonn has neither an embassy nor some other diplomatic arrangement. The Federal Republic of Germany has diplomatic ties with 145 countries, but only 123 Ambassadors. Outside Europe ambassadors frequently represent Bonn in two countries; one ambassador is even accredited to five.

Mongolia, for instance, is looked after by the embassy in Tokyo, Fiji and Tonga by the embassy in Wellington.

But the Foreign Ministry's annual report includes a map which shows that there are still large parts of the world where Bonn lacks cultural representation.

The seven countries with which Bonn has no diplomatic ties whatever are Albania, Angola, Cambodia, North Korea, Taiwan, Nauru and Bhutan.

The reason is most readily apparent in Angola's case. Bonn has recognised Angola but the Angolans refuse to believe that rockets tested at a site in neighbouring Zaïre are a strictly commercial venture.

The company behind the rocket venture is a private one with head offices in Neu-Isenburg, near Frankfurt, but Angolans suspect Bonn of bankrolling the operation. Rightly or wrongly, Angola feels threatened by the rocket-launching pad in Zaïre and holds Bonn to blame.

The Foreign Ministry is keen enough

Continued on page 2

CSCE's first science forum for Hamburg

of which have increased alarmingly in both East and West.

Environmental and town planning issues will also be discussed.

Professor Khokhlov, of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, the chief Soviet delegate, said he expected the Hamburg gathering to be a forum of the best brains in international science.

He said the preliminary talks in Bonn had been "most successful and praised the cordial atmosphere and the organisation by the German hosts.

Dr Peter Hermes referred to the role the Hamburg forum would play as "part of the CSCE process." The topics would interest a large number of scientists.

On reason for the conference was to extend individual contacts and increase

information flow between both individual scientists and scientific institutions.

He was pleased that the preliminary gathering had chosen to hold the first meeting in the Federal Republic.

Dr Hermes expressed special gratitude to the Swedish delegation which, in concert with other non-aligned countries, had fostered agreement by submitting balanced compromise proposals.

The East bloc was reportedly in favour of a limited range of topics, whereas the West wanted as wide a range as possible.

Agreement was eventually reached on the basis of Basket Three of the Helsinki accords, which says that problems of common interest in scientific developments are to be discussed, along with the promotion of better contacts.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 4 August 1978)

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 31 July 1978)

